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ABSTRACT

This pamphlet provides information for teachers contemplating employment in Yukon Territory, Canada. A preface briefly describes the political history and government of the Yukon, and emphasizes the frontier nature of the region. In both English and French, the paper discusses the curriculum, school terms and vacations, the Yukon Teachers' Association, teacher qualifications, the Teacher Qualification Board, salaries, appointments and terminations, resignations, moving expenses, government accommodations for teachers in rural areas, living conditions, citizenship regulations, and benefits. The outline gives details on the Canada Pension Plan; the Public Service Superannuation Act, and disability, life, and medical insurance plans. Profiles of Whitehorse and the 14 rural settlements served cover location, population, student enrollment, number of teachers and teacher aids, transportation and communications services, health services, and recreational activities. The pamphlet includes numerous photographs and a table of long-term climatic data for four Yukon and nine other Canadian locations. (SV)

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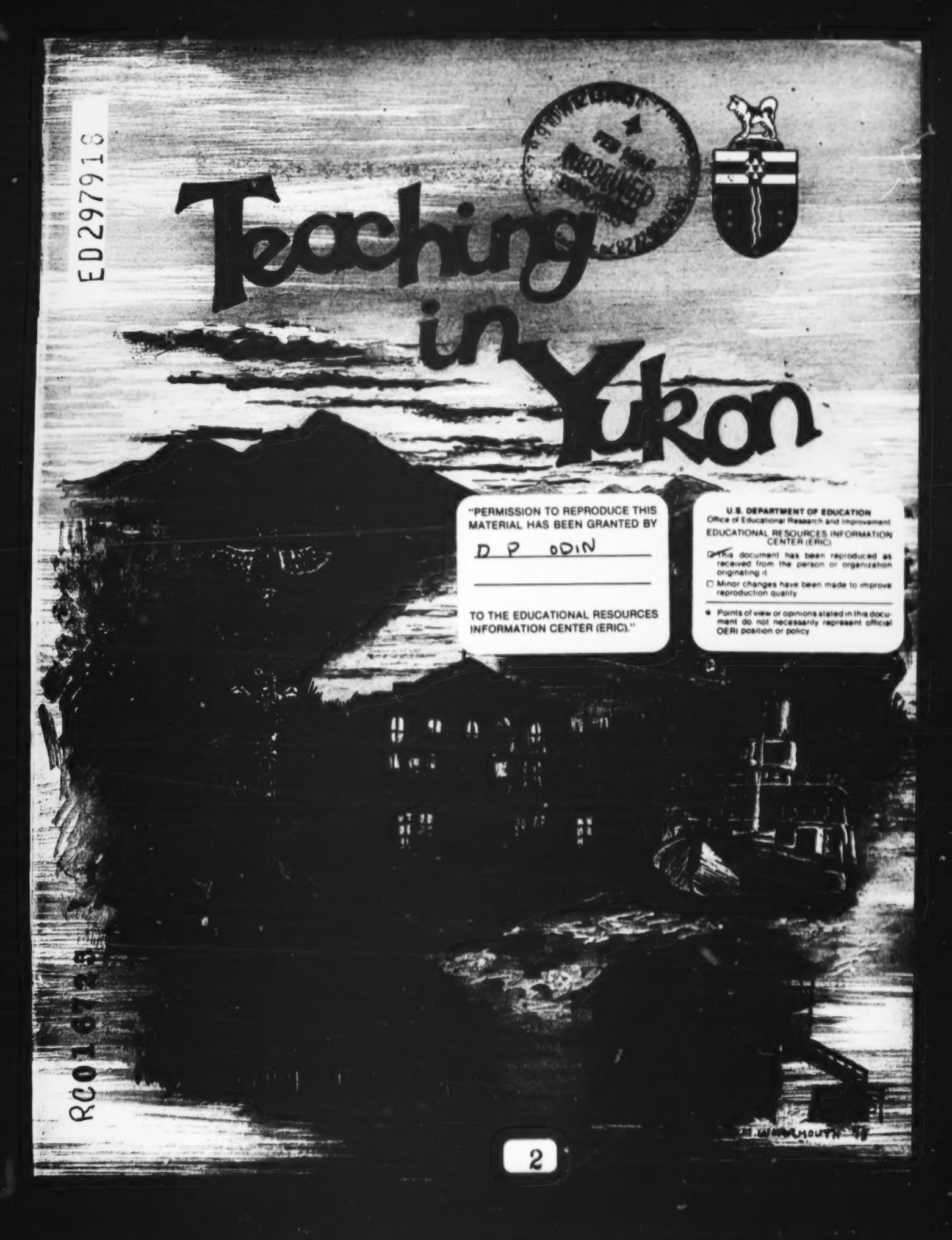

Teaching in Yukon

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PREFACE

Prior to 1898, the Yukon was part of the Northwest Territories. In 1896, the discovery of gold resulted in a rapid increase in population and, subsequently, the passing of the Yukon Act which created the present Yukon Territory as a separate political entity. As a result, the Yukon has had almost complete autonomy in local affairs for more than a quarter of a century. Today, the population of the Yukon is approximately 23,000 and of this number, some 16,000 reside in Whitehorse.

The day to day operations of the Yukon government are carried out by a five member Executive Council (Cabinet). Cabinet members are selected from among members of the government party by the Government Leader who is the chief executive officer for the Government of Yukon. (There are sixteen members in the Yukon Legislative Assembly.) The post of Commissioner has been retained but the holder of the office is no longer involved in the daily functions of the government. The Commissioner is the senior federal representative in the territory and now performs duties similar to those of a provincial lieutenant-governor. The Commissioner-in Council has power to make ordinances dealing with all matters of a local nature in Yukon, including education.

The Government of Yukon operates public schools and, in addition, separate schools for children of the Roman Catholic faith. All teachers are employed by the Department of Education and all are subject to the same terms and conditions of employment.

The combination of "The Spell of the Yukon", reasonably attractive salaries, an excellent superannuation plan and other fringe benefits, good school buildings and friendly communities has drawn competent and experienced staff to the schools of the Yukon. Teachers contemplating teaching in the Yukon must be above average in competence and dedication because the region is one of the last frontiers in North America. They must be prepared to cater to individual differences in pupils and be willing to respect the cultural differences which exist. Above all, teachers must be capable of placing their energies and interests in child development along with their interests in subject matter.

Cover by Maurice Neatmouth
Photography by Wayne Towers

Free dental care is provided in the elementary schools of the Yukon.

Libraries vary considerably in size and their facilities depend a good deal on the size of the school and the range of grades taught.

The fine arts receive an appropriate amount of emphasis in the larger high schools.

TEACHING IN YUKON SCHOOLS

1. **Curriculum**

The curriculum and general philosophy of education are set forth by the Department of Education, Government of Yukon. However, programme development and course changes are commonly carried out by teacher committees acting under the direction of department personnel. In addition, provision is made for the introduction of locally developed courses for which prior approval has been received. Yukon schools follow the British Columbia programme of study. Texts used are those prescribed in the in the British Columbia programmes but teachers have considerable scope in the use of resource material.

2. **School Terms and Vacations**

The schools open at the beginning of September and operate for 190 days closing near the end of June. The Christmas vacation generally begins about the 23rd of December and schools reopen in the first week of January. There is also a one week spring vacation in March.

3. **Yukon Teachers' Association**

The teachers in Yukon have their own active professional organization, the Yukon Teachers' Association. The Yukon Teachers' Association has the legal right to negotiate salaries for Yukon teachers.

If you wish to contact the Yukon Teachers' Association, please write to:

Yukon Teachers' Association,
200-107 Main Street,
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2A7

4. **Qualifications and Certificates**

An applicant for a teaching position in Yukon MUST:

a) have completed a minimum of two years at a recognized university or college. This period of study must include at least one year of teacher training at an approved teacher training institute;

b) hold a valid teaching certificate or a letter of eligibility from a province in Canada.

5. **Teacher Qualification Board**

A teacher is provisionally assigned a category of Certificate of Qualification and is paid in accordance with the provisionally assigned category until the matter has otherwise been determined by the Teacher Qualification Board.

The Teacher Qualification Board assesses and certifies levels of professional attainment. This applies not only to beginning teachers and those entering Yukon from provinces and countries but also to those now on staff who may, by further studies, qualify for a higher level of certification and categorization. The categories issued by the Teacher Qualification Board are used for salary placement purposes.

6. **Salaries**

Teachers salaries are based on the certificate held and years of post secondary education (professional preparation) as well as teaching experience acceptable to the Department of Education.

7. **Appointment and Terminations**

When a teacher sends his written acceptance of a position to the Government of Yukon, he is then under contract. There is no formal teaching contract as such; the Government's letter or wire of appointment and the teacher's letter or wire of acceptance are recognized as binding on both the Government and the teacher. A verbal offer and verbal acceptance are also binding on both teacher and Government.
Except for temporary appointments, every appointment as a teacher is a continuing appointment. However, a teacher is on probation for two years from the date of commencement of his employment.

The employment of a teacher on probation may be terminated provided the teacher is given not less than thirty days notice in writing. If a teacher on probation does not receive notice in writing of the termination of his employment prior to May 31st of the second school year of his employment, his appointment becomes a continuing one.

8. **Resignations**

Teachers who wish to resign must give the Superintendant of Education not less than 30 days notice in writing. Notice of resignation may not be given by teachers between June 1st and September 1st of any year.

9. **Moving Expenses**

The Government of Yukon pays according to specified guidelines, the cost of moving and travelling expenses from the point of hire in Canada to the place of employment. Teachers residing in other countries will have their moving and travelling expenses paid from the point of entry into Canada to the place of employment. Teachers transferred within Yukon at the request of the employer will have their moving and travelling expences paid while teachers transferred within Yukon at their own request or teachers resigning from employment with the Government of Yukon will be responsible for their own moving and travelling expences.

10. **Accommodation**

Teachers hired for rural Yukon are normally provided with Government owned or leased rental accomodation at comparable market rent. Such accommodation are unfurnished, the exception being Old Crow which has furnished accomodations. Single teachers are sometimes required to share accomodation units. All public housing in Yukon including that of the teachers is administered by the Yukon Housing Corporation.

11. **Living Conditions**

In most areas , there is generally comfortable accommodation provided at reasonable cost and the schools are modern and well equiped. In some cases such problems as isolation, severe climate and multi-graded classes may prove a challenge to the newcomer. While a teacher can make a good life for himself in almost any situation, he should not go into the more remote areas unprepared, expecting to find all the amenities of city life. Before accepting a position, a teacher should satisfy himself that he understands clearly the conditions in the community and area to which he is going and the standard of accommodation available.

12. **Citizenship Regulations**

Teachers coming to Canada from any other country, although not required to become Canadian Citizens, must have the legal right to remain and work in Canada.

13. **Benefit Plans**

The Government of Yukon requires its employees to enrol in a number of cost-shared benefit plans as a condition of employment. The rates quoted hereunder were in effect in January, 1985 but are subject to change in subsequent years as determined by the Government of Canada and/or the Government of Yukon. Employees are therefore advised to inquire as to the rates in effect at the commencement of their employment with the Government of Yukon.

A) **Canada Pension Plan**

All Territorial Government employees between 18 and 70 years of age are required to participate in the Canada Pension Plan. Contributions are based on 1.8% of gross annual earnings between $2,300. and $23,400. The maximum amount an employee can contribute is $379.80 per annum (1985).

B) **Superannuation**

On April 1, 1964 the Government of Yukon entered an agreement with the Federal Government so that employees became subject to the Public Service Superannuation Act. Every fulltime teacher employed by the Yukon Territorial Government who is between the ages of 18 and 65 and working a minimum of 30 hours weekly, is required to contribute to the Superannuation Account. On April 1, 1970 the Federal Government took steps to provide for an increase in Public Service Pension, by the passing of legislation to establish a Supplementary Retirement Plan and increasing the required contributions by ½ of 1% of the annual salary. In January 1977 this was further increased to 1% of the annual salary.

For all employees the deductions are (1977):
6.5% for the first $1.00 - $2299.00
4.7% for the next $2300.00 - $23,400.00
6.5% on all salary over $23,401.00
1.0% of the annual salary, payable in addition to the above-noted rates.

Documents: All participants in the Superannuation Plan must submit the required documents to the Public Service Commission on appointment.

The requirements are:

Single employees	-	Birth Certificate
Married employees	-	Birth Certificate, Marriage Certificate, Spouse's Birth Certificate, Birth Certificate for dependant children.

Also required are any documents necessary to show the sequence of name changes relating to marital status through divorce, widowhood or separation, and including those of the adoption of dependant children, or any legal change of name.

Retirement: The cumpulsory retirement age is 65 and only in exceptional circumstances will an extension of employment be granted to an employee, on approval by the Commissioner.

Reciprocal Agreements entered into with the Government of Canada for Superannuation purposes are:

1. Teachers Retirement Fund, Alberta
2. Province of Alberta
3. B.C. Teachers
4. Province of British Columbia
5. Saskatchewan Teachers
6. Municipal Employees Superannuation Board
7. Teachers Superannuation Commission, Ontario
8. Province of Ontario
9. Province of Quebec
10. Quebec Teachers Pension Plan
11. Province of New Brunswick
12. Province of Newfoundland
13. Province of Nova Scotia
14. Province of Prince Edward Island
15. City of Whitehorse
16. Province of Manitoba
17. Province of Saskatchewan

C) **Disability Insurance**

This is an insurance program for employees covered by the Collective Agreement between the Yukon Territorial Government and the Public Service Alliance of Canada. The Disability Insurance Program is designed to produce an income when an employee is prevented from working because of lengthy illness or disability incurred either on or off the job. Membership is compulsory for those employees who entered the service after July 1st, 1972.

The basic monthly benefit will be 70% of the adjusted monthly salary on which an employee's last contributions were based. After a 13 week waiting period, the monthly benefit is payable throughout the disability, but not beyond the attainment of age sixty-five. Benefits paid under the Disability Insurance Plan subsequent to January 1st, 1974 will be subject to income tax to the extent that they exceed the total of the contributions made by the employee to the plan, which were not previously deductable from taxable income.

The monthly premium rate is 20¢ per month per $1,000 of the adjusted annual salary, to the higher multiple of $250.00 and the Employer pays 60¢ per thousand.

D) **Group Insurance**

All employees who are covered under the Public Service Superannuation Plan are also required to carry life insurance under the Supplementary Death Benefit Plan. Under the terms of this plan, an employee's life is insured for an amount consisting of the immediate higher multiple of $250.00 of his annual gross earnings.

Example: If your gross earnings are $4,884. you carry $5,000. life insurance.

The monthly premium is 40¢ on each $1,000. of insurance. Thus in $5,000. worth of insurance, the monthly premium is $2.00.

E) **Medical and Hospital Benefits**

The Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan is a compulsory plan for all employees who are residents of the Yukon Territory. The plan provides a range of insured services and benefits for which a monthly premium is cost-shared by the Employer and the employee, with the Employer paying ⅔ of the required premium and the employee paying ⅓ of the premium cost by payroll deduction. The amount of the monthly premium depends on the status of the employee, i.e. single, married or family.

In order to be eligible, a person must be lawfully entitled to be or remain in Canada. Upon taking up residence in the Territory one must enrol in the Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan. Premiums are paid for the first three months of residency, and the insurance becomes effective the first day of the fourth month i.e. September, October, November premiums for December 1st coverage. Upon leaving the territory to reside elsewhere a person is then entitled to three months paid up coverage while establishing residency in another part of Canada.

Please ensure that leaving a Province or Territory to establish residency in the Yukon that you arrange for coverage until Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan becomes effective.

Employees may at their option participate in the Group Supplementary Medical Insurance Plan which is also cost-shared by the Employer, to the same extent as Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan. The Employer pays ⅔ of the required premium and the employee pays ⅓ by payroll deduction. The Supplementary Plan was introduced to help offset the cost of some of the services not included under the Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan.

Employees of the Territorial Government residing in the Yukon are eligible for Yukon Hospital Care Insurance services. Hospital care is provided for under this plan but coverage does not include convalescent nursing home, custodial care, transportation costs, or accounts payable for private nurses.

There is no direct charge for basic hospital care to employees of the Territorial Government who reside in Yukon. Eligibility for the Yukon Hospital Insurance Service is identical to eligibility under the Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan.

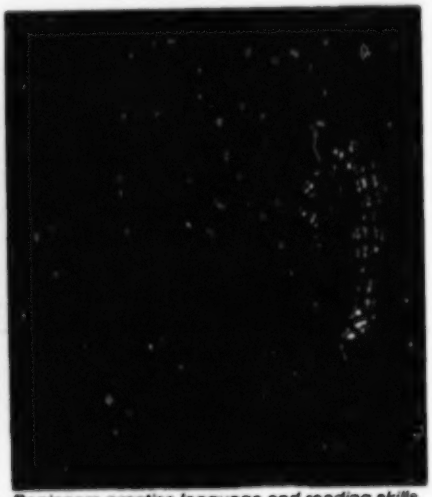
Physical education is a compulsory subject for eleven years in Yukon schools.

Dogs, ski-doos and the outdoors are familiar to most northern children. Teachers integrate these experiences into the curriculum to help promote relevancy.

A puppet helps a kindergarten child tell a story.

Small group participation in language experience activities is encouraged at all levels of primary education.

A year one class in Teslin enjoys a group activity which makes use of the Peabody Language Development programme.

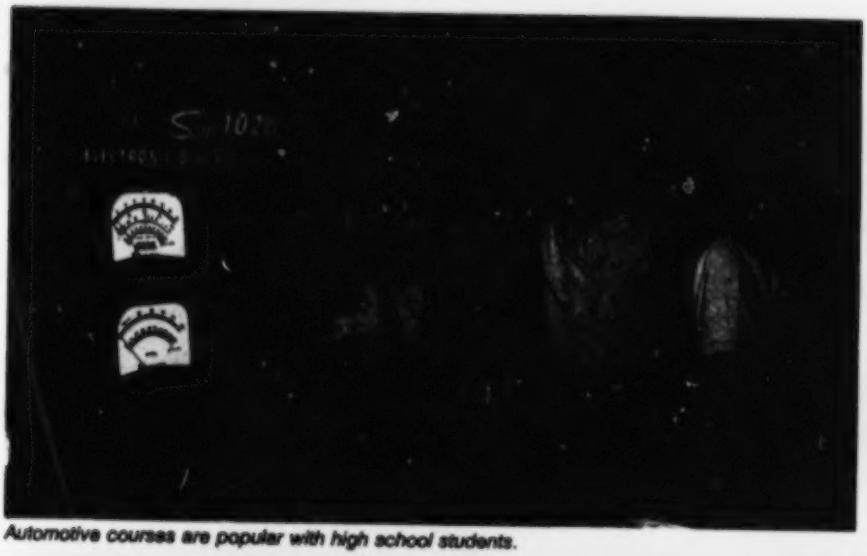


Beginners practise language and reading skills while playing with words.

Carcross children learn from a village elder.

Children develop co-operative living skills and basic mathematical thinking skills as they participate in creative building activities at the kindergarten workbench.

The Hunter safety course is a popular optional course.



Automotive courses are popular with high school students.

Home economics courses are offered in both small and large high schools.

Performing on the trampoline.

Special Education services are funded in a number of schools. Classes for the trainable mentally handicapped, pre-vocational and junior opportunity classes are usually only available in the larger centres.

A view of Dawson City. From the turn of the century until 1953 Dawson City was the capital of the Yukon Territory. Its population is now 887.

CHECK LIST OF SERVICES AVAILABLE [JANUARY, 1985]

	Hospital	Health Centre	Doctor in Residence	C.B.C. Radio	C.B.C. TV	Bank	Swimming Pool in Summer	Scheduled Air Service	Curling Rink	Library Service	Population (1984 health records)
WATSON LAKE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1315
TESLIN		X		X	X		X		X	X	346
CARCROSS		X		X	X		X		X	X	253
HAINES JUNCTION		X		X	X				X	X	465
DESTRUCTION BAY		X		X	X				X	X	62
BEAVER CREEK		X		X	X		X		X	X	108
CARMACKS		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	373
MAYO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	454
ELSA			X	X	X	X			X	X	283
DAWSON CITY	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1286
PELLY CROSSING		X			X					X	124
ROSS RIVER		X		X	X			X	X	X	274
OLD CROW		X		X	X			X		X	216
FARO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1466
WHITEHORSE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	15850

LONG TERM CLIMATIC DATA, SELECTED STATIONS

	Height above mean sea level (metres)	Precipitation average annual (millimetres)	Average frost-free period (days)	Days with mean temperature above 6° C.	Average July temperature (° Celsius)	Average date of last spring frost (date)
DAWSON, Y.T.	324 m	322 mm	90	136	15.6	May 28
WATSON LAKE, Y.T.	685 m	431 mm	101	144	15	May 28
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.	698 m	271 mm	78	143	13.3	June 10
HAINES JUNCTION, Y.T.	619 m	278 mm	53	122	12.2	June 21
YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.	208 m	214 mm	113	125	16.1	May 31
PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.	676 m	563 mm	68	166	15.6	June 17
EDMONTON, ALTA.	676 m	447 mm	100	n.a.	17.2	May 29
CALGARY, ALTA.	1079 m	444 mm	91	155	16.7	June 3
SASKATOON, SASK.	515 m	366 mm	111	n.a.	18.9	May 24
CHURCHILL, MAN.	35 m	381 mm	63	95	12.8	June 28
WINNIPEG, MAN.	240 m	501 mm	110	176	20.0	May 27
LONDON, ONT.	278 m	971 mm	137	205	20.6	May 16
KNOB LAKE, QUE.	513 m	699 mm	70	103	12.8	June 21

13

YUKON SCHOOLS — JANUARY 1985

SCHOOL	LOCATION	NO. OF TEACHERS, AIDES, TUTOR'S	NO. OF PUPILS	GRADES TAUGHT
WHITEHORSE				
Grey Mountain Primary	Whitehorse	7.00	109	K-3
* Whitehorse Elementary	Whitehorse	26.50	427	K-6
Takhini	Whitehorse	10.25	195	K-6
Selkirk Street	Whitehorse	22.40	351	K-6
Jack Hulland	Whitehorse	24.50	486	K-6
Christ the King Elementary	Whitehorse	11.25	166	K-5
Christ the King High	Whitehorse	12.25	130	6-9
G.A. Jeckell	Whitehorse	22.50	367	7-9
F.H. Collins	Whitehorse	37.50	668	10-12
Porter Creek Junior High	Whitehorse	20.00	355	7-9
WEST OF WHITEHORSE				
St. Elias Community	Haines Junction	10.5	103	K-12
Kluane Lake	Destruction Bay	1.0	9	K-8
Beaver Creek	Beaver Creek	1.0	9	K-8
EAST OF WHITEHORSE				
Watson Lake Elementary	Watson Lake	11.0	191	K-7
Watson Lake Secondary	Watson Lake	9.0	132	8-12
Teslin	Teslin	8.0	78	K-12
Carcross	Carcross	4.5	54	K-9
NORTH OF WHITEHORSE				
Tantalus	Carmacks	9.6	107	K-12
Ross River	Ross River	7.0	74	K-10
Dell Van Gorder	Faro	15.5	225	K-12
Eliza Van Bibber	Pelly Crossing	4.5	41	K-9
J.V. Clarke	Mayo	12.0	104	K-12
Elsa	Elsa	3.0	50	K-7
Robert Service	Dawson City	16.0	157	K-12
Chief Zzeh Gittlit	Old Crow	5.0	48	K-9

** Includes French Immersion Programs and French First Language Programs.*

SCHOOLS IN WHITEHORSE

Whitehorse

The Gold Rush of 1898, the construction of the Alaska Highway and the rich ore and mineral deposits are significant events in the history and development of Whitehorse and the entire Yukon.

Today, the Yukon's Capital city with its 16,000 population offers the new resident, the visiting business executive, or the tourist virtually all the amenities and facilities found in any other Canadian city of comparable size.

Transportation and communication problems have plagued the Yukon in the past — such is not the case today. Whitehorse is served by scheduled daily jet air services by CP Air to Vancouver and Edmonton; jet service by P.W.A. to Vancouver and Edmonton; as well as scheduled and charter services to Alaska, inter-territorial points and Northwest Territories communities.

A network of all weather highways links all Yukon communities save one. Several Yukon communities, including Whitehorse, are located along the Alaska Highway, over 2,500 kilometres of road linking Dawson Creek, B.C. to Fairbanks, Alaska.

Recently completed highway projects have improved communications considerably. Whitehorse and Skagway, Alaska, now are connected by road and the Dempster Highway links Yukon communities with their counterparts in the Mackenzie Delta region of the Northwest Territories.

Telecommunication services offer instant communication within the territory and to other parts of Canada and the world. There are two radio stations in Whitehorse: CBC and a private station CKRW. Can Com offers cable service in Whitehorse and CBC also offers Northern Canadian Television programming via satellite to all communities in the Territory.

There are two tri-weekly newspapers, the Whitehorse Star and the Yukon News.

As a major business centre in the Yukon, Whitehorse provides a wide variety of services and facilities. There are six banks, four supermarkets, a major shopping centre, 15 hotels and motels, three department stores, numerous small specialty shops and excellent dining establishments.

Medical facilities include a modern 120 bed hospital, private medical and dental clinics and the services of optometrists, chiropractors and veterinarians.

The Yukon is an outdoorsman's paradise. Whitehorse has three arenas, two curling clubs, a bowling alley, a recreation centre, an indoor heated swimming pool, a hot springs, cross country skiing, a golf course, ball parks, tennis courts, and numerous children's playgrounds. In addition to these facilities the surrounding country-side of mountains, rivers, and lakes offer unlimited opportunities for outdoor enthusiasts to hunt, fish, hike, canoe and enjoy the splendor of the scenery.

All Whitehorse city schools feature modern, well-equipped, well-maintained buildings that are noted for their excellent gymnasia and library facilities. Kindergarten is an integral part of the system for all children four years eight months of age as of September 1st. Special education teachers cater to a wide range of learning disabilities through special classes and supportive services to the regular classroom teachers.

Whitehorse Elementary School

Although this is one of the oider school buildings, it is well equipped and well-maintained, and services the downtown area of Whitehorse. The Department of Education textbook depository and Yukonwide audio-visual and learning materials centre is located in this building.

Takhini Elementary School

This neat, compact and well-equipped unit serves the children of the Takhini, Valleyview and Hillcrest subdivisions as well as the Kopper King, Takhini and Northland Trailer Courts.

Selkirk Street Elementary School

Situated in the Educational Complex on the bank of the Yukon River, this attractive school of 350 pupils serves all Riverdale families for grades 4 - 6 and Riverdale North families for grades K - 3.

Jack Hulland Elementary School

This school serves 490 pupils residing in Porter Creek, a major subdivision located adjacent to the Alaska Highway eight kilometres from downtown Whitehorse. Originally built to accommodate Junior High students, it has excellent Science, Home Economics, gymnasium and library facilities that now enhance the elementary school curriculum. The original building was constructed in 1968 with a major addition in 1970.

Christ the King Elementary School

Located in downtown Whitehorse, this kindergarten to Grade 5 school is a separate school for students of the Roman Catholic faith. It comes under the administration and supervision of the Yukon Department of Education. Working condition, facilities and equipment are the same as those found in the public schools.

Christ the King Secondary School

This Roman Catholic school enrols students in Grades six to nine. Its some 130 students are offered basically the same courses available to students in the public schools. Religious education classes are present in both separate schools. The school is located in Riverdale, a short distance from downtown Whitehorse.

G.A. Jeckell Secondary School

This modern, well-equipment school built in 1973 offers a full Junior Secondary School programme. It enrols approximately 370 students in Grades seven to nine and is located in Riverdale subdivision.

Porter Creek Junior-Secondary School

This modern well-equipped school built in 1983 offers a full Junior-Secondary School programme. It enrols approximately 360 students in Grades seven to nine and is located in the Porter Creek subdivision.

F.H. Collins Senior Secondary School

F.H. Collins is the major senior secondary school in the Yukon. Enrolling approximately 670 students in Grades ten through twelve, it offers comprehensive programmes in both the academic and non-academic areas. The British Columbia programme of studies is followed and graduation requirements are those required by that province. The school, in its setting on the banks of the Yukon River, is proud of its grass soccer pitch, ¼ mile track, tennis courts and ball field. This modern, well-equipped facility would compare favourably with any of its Canadian counterparts.

Grey Mountain Primary School

Nestled in the greenbelt of the Riverdale subdivision, Grey Mountain school enrols approximately 110 kindergarten to grade 3 students living in Riverdale south.

Outdoor education has many devotees.

Haines Junction

Haines Junction is 160 Kilometers west of Whitehorse at the junction of the Alaska Highway and Haines (Alaska) Road. The population is 465.

There are garages, cafes, motels, a general store, a nursing station and a skating arena. The community has recently become the headquarters for the Kluane National Park and the population of the surrounding area is increasing as a result of the park's establishment.

ST. ELIAS COMMUNITY SCHOOL HAS AN ENROLMENT OF 103 PUPILS. GRADES K - 12 ARE OFFERED.

Kluane Lake

Kluane Lake School is situated in the settlement of Destruction Bay which is 264 kilometers from Whitehorse on the shores of Kluane Lake, the largest lake in Yukon. The population of Destruction Bay is 62. There are lodges, cafes, garages, a grocery store, curling rink and community hall. It is the centre of C.N. Telecommunications and major road maintenance camp. Nearby is the 10,000 square mile Kluane Game Sanctuary which has recently been incorporated into the Kluane National Park.

KLUANE LAKE SCHOOL HAS AN ENROLMENT OF 9 PUPILS. GRADES K- 8 ARE OFFERED.

Beaver Creek

Beaver Creek is 454 Kilometers from Whitehorse and is Canada's most westerly community. It is 32 kilometers from the Alaskan border and has a population of 108.

Beaver Creek is serviced by a lodge, cafes, motels garages and a small grocery store. A Canada Customs station is situated in the community.

The village has a community hall and a curling rink.

BEAVER CREEK SCHOOL HAS AN ENROLMENT OF 9 PUPILS. GRADES K - 8 ARE OFFERED.

Schools East of Whitehorse

Watson Lake

Watson Lake is 459 kilometers from Whitehorse and can fairly be described as an entrepot centre, being a staging area for oil and mineral exploration. Watson Lake has several stores and a number of garages, hotels and cafes.

It is a major centre of operations for Canadian National Telecommunications, the Ministry of Transport and the R.C.M. Police.

Sporting activities include hunting, fishing, indoor skating, hockey, curling and badminton. There is a Lions Club and a community centre. The community has a population of 1315. There is also daily air service.

WATSON LAKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL HAS AN ENROLMENT OF 191 PUPILS. THERE ARE 132 PUPILS ENROLLED IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Teslin

Teslin is 182 kilometers from Whitehorse and has a population of 346. The village is served by a store, garage, post office, nursing station, R.C.M. Police detachment and office of the Ministry of Transport and of the Department of Forestry.

There is a daily bus service in summer and in winter the service is reduced to three days per week.

Teslin is the headquarters for a number of big game outfitters and the community boats a comprehensive recreational programme which includes hunting, fishing, curling and skating.

TESLIN SCHOOL HAS AN ENROLMENT OF 78 PUPILS. GRADES K - 12 ARE OFFERED.

Carcross

The village of carcross is 77 kilometers from Whitehorse and has a population of 253.

Carcross is served by rail and road connections. It is a stopping point on the White Pass and Yukon Route from Whitehorse to Skagway (Alaska) and it is the terminus of an all-weather road leading to the Alaska Highway.

The community has a store, garage, cafe, post office and a R.C.M. Police detachment.

Carcross is a popular recreational centre and many Whitehorse residents own summer cottages in the area. Hunting, fishing and boating are popular pursuits in summer and during the winter months ski-dooing, curling and skiing command attention. The scenery is outstanding and the community is an artist's haven.

CARCROSS SCHOOL HAS AN ENROLMENT OF 54 PUPILS. Grades K - 9 ARE OFFERED.

Schools North of Whitehorse

Carmacks

Carmacks is 160 kilometers from Whitehorse and is situated on the banks of the Yukon and the junction of the Klondike and Campbell Highways. The population of 373 is served by cafes, a hotel, garages, motels and a trading post. Bus service is available three times a week.

The chief leisure pursuits are curling, skating, hunting and fishing.

TANTALUS SCHOOL HAS AN ENROLMENT OF 107 PUPILS. GRADES K - 12 ARE OFFERED.

Ross River

Ross River 406 Kilometers from Whitehorse and has a population of 274.

The facilities found in Ross River are: general store, garage, cafe, hotel and R.C.M. Police detachment.

There is a bus service to Whitehorse three times per weeks. Ross River is centre for mining exploration in areas adjacent to the North Canol Highway. There is also daily air service.

ROSS RIVER SCHOOL HAS AN ENROLMENT OF 74 PUPILS. GRADES K - 10 ARE OFFERED.

Faro

Faro is 354 Kilometers from Whitehorse and has a population of 1,500. It is the administrative and residential centre for the Anvil Mining Corporation which operates a very large lead-zinc open-pit mine 32 kilometers to the north of the town site.

The facilities include a shopping mall, hotel, a recreational comlex, and an inter-denominational church. There is daily air service to Faro.

DEL VAN GORDER SCHOOL, OPENED IN 1970, HAS AN ENROLMENT OF 225 PUPILS. GRADES K - 12 ARE OFFERED.

Pelly Crossing

Pelling Crossing is 270 kilometers from Whitehorse and has a population of 124. There is a garage and cafe. Bus service is available three times per week.

The village is situated on the banks of the Pelly River on the Klondike Highway and is in the midst of excellent hunting and fishing country.

ELIZA VAN BIBBER SCHOOL HAS AN ENROLMENT OF 41 PUPILS. GRADES K - 9 ARE OFFERED.

Elsa

Elsa is 48 kilometers from Mayo and 459 kilometers from Whitehorse. Most of the town's approximately 300 inhabitants are employed by the United Keno Hill Mining Company in its silver, lead and zinc mining activities.

Groceries and dry goods are available from the Company Commissary. In addition to excellent fishing, there is outdoor skating, curling and badminton.

ELSA SCHOOL HAS AN ENROLMENT OF 50 PUPILS. GRADES K - 7 ARE OFFERED.

Dawson City

Robert Service School is situated in Dawson City—the heart of the Klondike. Dawson City was the commercial centre for the goldfields of the Klondike Gold Rush and at one time had a population ten times its present one. The year-round population is 900 though in summer and early fall the resident population is nearer 1,300 with up to 1,000 visitors per day.

Recreational activities vary from year to year but some of the more popular clubs are curling, badminton, boxing, cross-country skiing, fastball and swimming. The Klondike Visitors Association and the local businesses promote many activities durning the summer to allow visitors to savour something of the old Dawson. These include: river trips, old-time theatre-melodrama and music hall, gambling casino, tours, free goldpanning and museums.

Dawson City has a wide range of facilities; there are hotels, motels, garages, grocery and clothing stores, jewellery and native craft shops, community hall and a curling rink.

ROBERT SERVICE SCHOOL HAS AN ENROLMENT OF 157 PUPILS. GRADES K - 12 ARE OFFERED.

Old Crow

Old Crow is the most northern community in the Yukon. It is located 400 kilometers north of Dawson City and the population is 216. The people of the settlement have a life style which blends many of their Indian traditions with those of southern society.

The community has a co-op store, nursing station, R.C.M. Police detachment and a territorial garage. The settlement is accessible by air throughout the year. Freight charges make for a high cost of living. There is great hunting, fishing and boating in summer and fall. There are excellent cross-country ski trails and many ski doo trails to enjoy throughout the winter.

CHIEF ZZEH GITTLIT SCHOOL HAS AN ENROLMENT OF 48 PUPILS. GRADES K - 9 ARE OFFERED.

Mayo

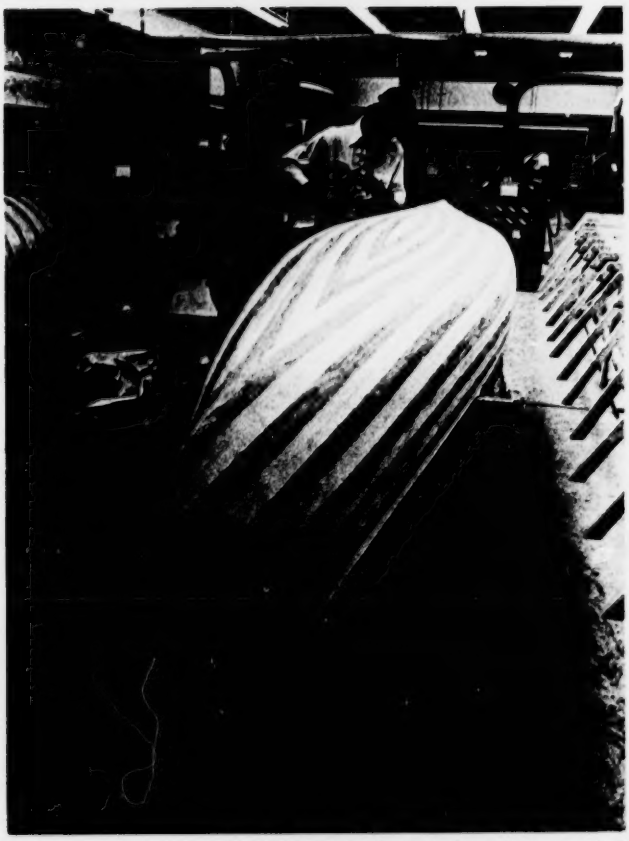
Mayo is 409 kilometers from Whitehorse and has a population of 454. It is a distribution point for the Elsa-Keno Calumet mining area and a centre of hydro-electric development.

There are hotel, motels, cafes, grocery stores, a garage and a hospital with a doctor in residence.

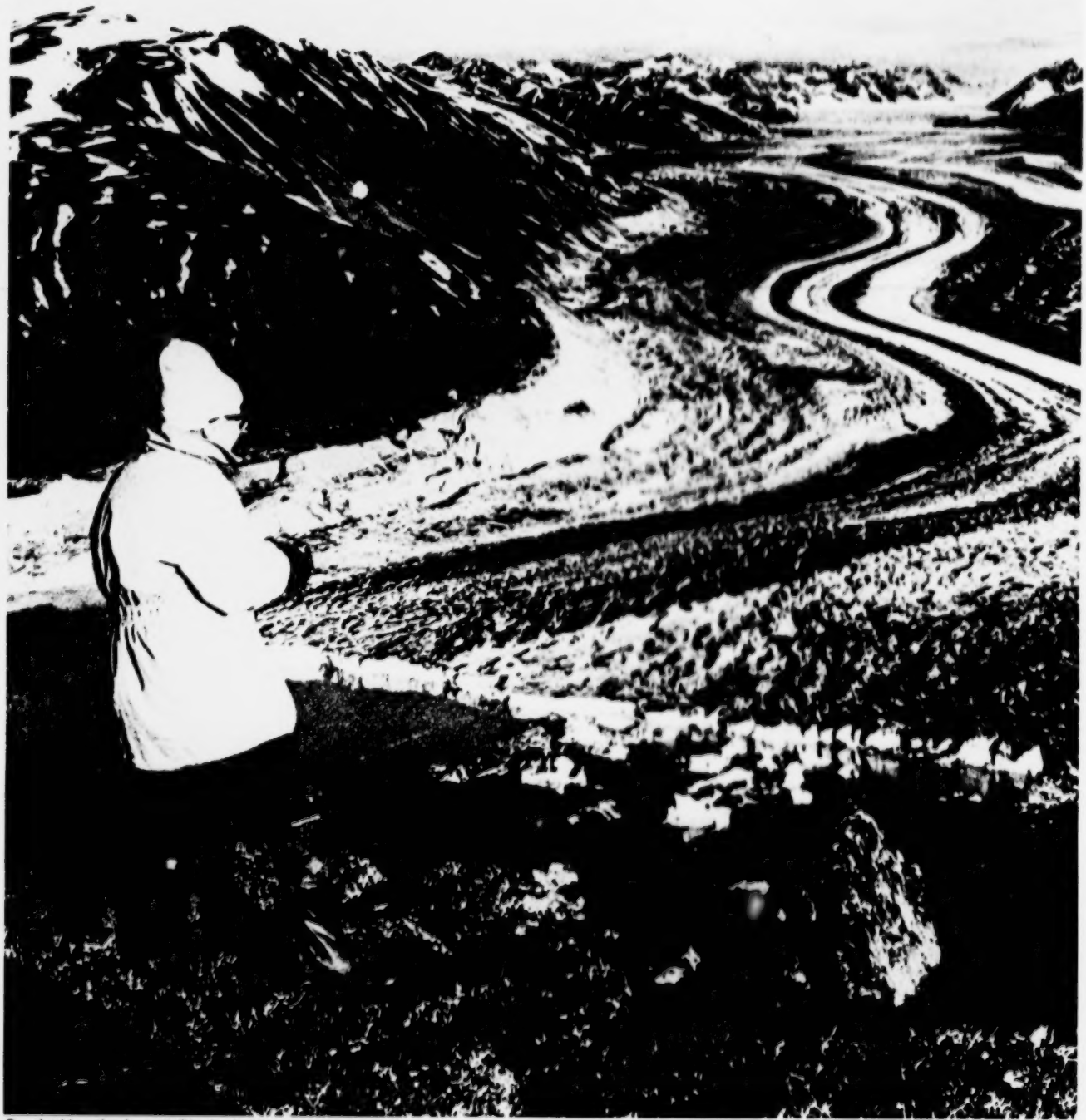
Outdoor sports include fishing, mountain climbing, skiing and skating. The leading indoor activities are curling, badminton, and dramatics.

J.V. CLARKE SCHOOL HAS AN ENROLMENT OF 104 PUPILS AND GRADES K - 12 ARE OFFERED.

In recent years, cross-country skiing has become extremely popular.



Industrial Education is an important aspect of the curriculum in the junior and senior high schools.

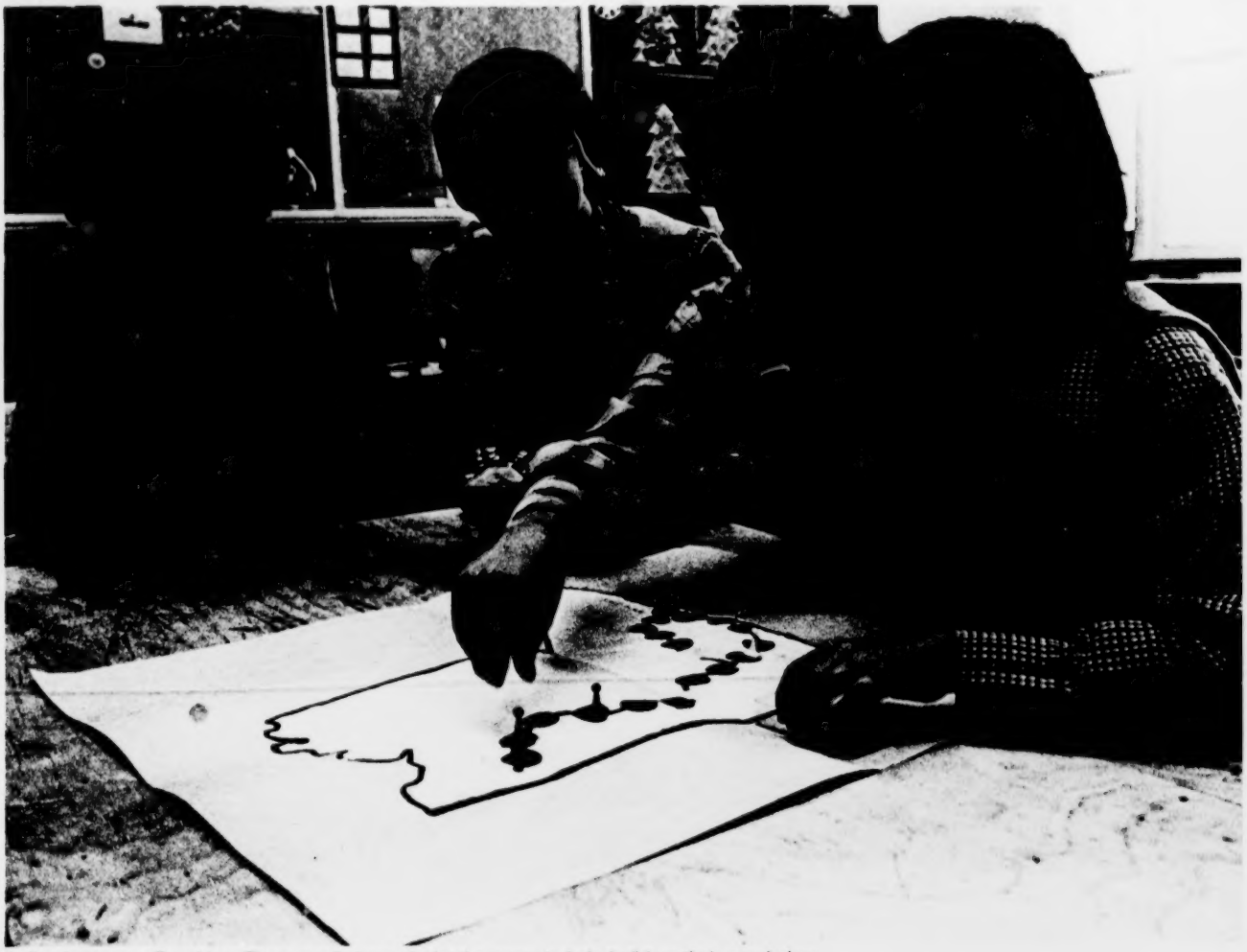


Overlooking the Lowell Glacier in Kluane National Park.

The social experience of group singing is enjoyed by a Whitehorse Kindergarten class.

Construction and painting centres are popular in both Kindergarten and Year 1 classrooms.

The experimental approach is widely used in science teaching throughout the grades.



Indian Language Teaching. These pupils have devised a game to help build up their vocabulary.

Making An Application

An applicant for a teaching position in the Yukon Territory MUST:

1. Have completed a minimum of two years study at a recognized university or college. This period of study must include at least one year of teacher training at an approved teacher training institute.
2. Be eligible to obtain a valid teacher's certificate or a letter of eligibility from a provincial or territorial Department of Education.

Completed application forms should be sent to:

Teacher Recruitment Officer
Government of Yukon Territory,
P.O. Box 2703,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,
Y1A 2C6.

Application forms **must** be accompanied by copies of:

1. University transcripts.
2. Valid teaching credential.
3. Certificate from an accredited teacher evaluation service showing years of post-secondary education attained.

L'ENSEIGNEMENT AU YUKON

AVANT-PROPOS

Le Yukon a une histoire passionnante qui fut marquée par l'une des plus pittoresques ruées vers l'or que le monde ait jamais connue, c'est à dire celle du Klondike.

Vers 1880, un certain nombre de hardis prospecteurs se rendirent dans la vallée du Yukon, en suivant un filon productif s'étendant de la Californie jusqu'au-delà des champs aurifères de la Colombie-Britannique. L'or fut découvert près de l'emplacement actuel de la ville de Dawson le 17 août 1896, et, même s'il n'existait alors ni radio, ni télévision, ni avion à réaction, la nouvelle se répandit quand même d'un bout à l'autre du monde à une vitesse incroyable.

De nos jours le Yukon, vaste territoire de 482,515 km², compte une population permanente d'environ 25,000 habitants; l'administration du Yukon se fait par un conseil territorial, élu tous les quatre ans, qui assume des fonctions semblables à celles des assemblées législatives des provinces.

Le gouvernement du Yukon est responsable de l'éducation à travers le territoire; il n'y a pas de commissions scolaires, c'est le département de l'éducation qui opère les 26 écoles du territoire. Tous les enseignants travaillent pour le départment de l'éducation, profitent du même barème salarial et des mêmes conditions de travail.

Whitehorse, la capitale, a une population estudiantine d'environ 2,500 élèves. Il y a 10 écoles dans la ville. Une des écoles offre des programmes d'immersion et de français langue première; il est donc nécessaire chaque année, de recruter des professeurs bilingues ou francophones ayant de l'expérience d'enseignement correspondant à ces programmes.

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1. Le programme d'études.

Les programmes d'études et la philosophie générale en matière d'enseignement sont mis de l'avant par le département de l'éducation du Yukon. Par choix, les écoles du Yukon suivent le programme d'études de la Colombie-Britannique. Les livres utilisés sont ceux prescrits pour la Colombie-Britannique mais les enseignants jouissent d'une grande latitude quant à l'utilisation du matériel didactique.

2. L'année scolaire et les périodes de vacances.

Les écoles ouvrent leurs portes au début de septembre et opèrent durant 190 jours pour fermer vers la fin juin. Les vacances de Noël débutent habituellement vers le 23 décembre et les classes reprennent durant la première semaine de janvier. Il y a aussi une pause printanière d'une semaine au mois de mars.

3. L'association des enseignants du Yukon.

Les enseignants oeuvrant au Yukon ont leur propre organisation professionnelle qui a pour nom "L'association des enseignants du Yukon (Yukon Teachers' Association)". C'est à l'association des enseignants que revient légalement le droit de négocier le salaire de ses membres. Si vous désirez entrer en communication avec l'association des enseignants du Yukon l'adresse est:

Yukon Teachers' Association
200 - 107 Main Street
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2A7, Canada

4. Qualifications et certificats.

Un candidat à un poste d'enseignement au Yukon doit:

a) avoir complété un minimum de deux années d'études dans une école ou une université reconnue. Cette péroide d'études doit comprendre au moins un an de formation pédagogique dans un institut de formation des enseignants reconnu.

b) detenir un certificat ou permis d'enseignement valide ou une lettre d'éligibilité émis par une province canadienne.

5. Le comité de vérification des diplômes d'enseignants.

Au moment de l'embauche, on attribue provisoirement à un enseignant une catégorie salariale et l'enseignant est rémunéré en fonction de cette catégorie provisiore. Cette attribution provisoire reste en vigeur jusqu'à ce que le comité de vérification des diplômes d'enseignants ait examiné les documents pertinents et déposé sa décision.

Le comité de vérification des diplômes d'enseignants évalue et certifie les diplômes et permis professionnels. Ceci s'applique aux enseignants débutants et aux enseignants venant travailler au Yukon en provenance d'autres provinces ou pays, ainsi qu'a ceux faisant actuellement partie du personnel d'enseignants. Les catégories attribuées par le comité de vérification des diplômes d'enseignants servent à déterminer le niveau salarial des enseignants.

6. Les salaires.

Les salaires des enseignants sont établis en fonction des certificats détenus et des années d'expérience en enseignement reconnus par le département de l'éducation.

7. Nominations et renvois.

Lorsqu'un enseignant envoie au gouvernement du Yukon une lettre disant qu'il accepte un poste, il est immédiatement considéré comme étant sous contrat. Il n'y a pas en tant que tel de contrat d'embauchage; la lettre ou le cable envoyé par le gouvernement pour annoncer la nomination à un poste et la lettre ou cable envoyé par l'enseignant pour annoncer son acceptation sont reconnus comme obligation solidaire entre le gouvernement et l'enseignant. Une offre verbale et une acceptation verbale forment aussi une obligation solidaire entre le gouvernement et l'enseignant.

Sauf dans le cas de nomination temporaires, toute nomination à un

poste d'enseignement est une nomination permanente. Cependant, tout enseignant est engagé sous condition de probation de deux ans à partir de la date de son entrée en fonction. Un enseignant en probation peut être renvoyé à condition qu'il reçoive par écrit un avis l'informant de son renvoi au moins trente jours avant la date de la cessation de son emploi. Si un enseignant en probation ne reçoit pas par écrit un avis de renvoi avant le 31 mai de sa deuxième année d'emploi, sa nomination devient permanente.

8. Démissions.

Les enseignants qui désirent démissioner doivent soumettre au directeur régional un avis écrit l'informant de cette décision au moins trente jours avant la date de la cessation d'emploi. Les enseignants ne peuvent pas soumettre d'avis de démissions entre le 1 er juin et le 1 er septembre de n'importe quelle année.

9. Dépenses de déménagement et de voyage.

Le gouvernement du Yukon défraie le coût du déménagement et des dépenses de voyage entre le point d'embauche au Canada et le lieu de travail de l'enseignant. Pour ce qui est des enseignants résidant dans un autre pays au moment de l'embauchage, le gouvernement du Yukon défraiera les dépenses de voyage et de déménagement entre leur point d'entrée au Canada et leur lieu de travail. Le gouvernement du Yukon défraiera aussi les dépenses de voyage et de déménagement d'un enseignant transféré à l'intérieur du Yukon à la demande de l'employeur. Cependant les enseignants transférés à l'intérieur du Yukon à leur demande ou les enseignants qui démissionnent de leur poste devront assumer leurs propres dépenses de voyage et de déménagement.

10. Les conditions de vie.

Dans la plupart des régions, les enseignants peuvent trouver pour un coût raisonnable un logis comfortable. Les écoles sont modernes et bien équipées. Dans certains cas cependant, des problèmes tels que l'éloignement, le climat inhospitalier et des classes à niveaux multiples peuvent présenter pour le nouveau venu un défi à relever.

Bien qu'un enseignant puisse se créer un milieu de vie comfortable dans presque toutes les situations il ne devrait pas s'aventurer dans les régions reculées sans préparation; pensant y trouver toutes les douceurs et les commodités de la vie dans les villes. Avant d'accepter un poste, un enseignant devrait s'assurer qu'il comprenne bien le genre d'habitations disponibles ainsi que les conditions de vie dans la communauté et dans la région où il devra travailler.

11. Règlements en matière de citoyenneté.

Bien qu'il ne soit pas obligatoire qu'ils deviennent citoyens canadiens, les enseignants qui arrivent au Canada en provenance de tout autre pays doivent avoir légalement le droit de demeurer au Canada et d'y travailler. Normalement, les enseignants ne sont engagés que s'ils sont citoyens canadiens ou s'ils bénéficient d'un statut d'immigrant reçu.

12. Régimes de bénéfices.

Le gouvernement du Yukon requiert que ses employés participent à certains régimes de bénéfices à coûts partagés. Les régimes suivant sont obligatoires:

a) régime de pension du Canada,
b) régime de pension du gouvernement territorial,
c) assurance d'invalidité,
d) assurance vie,
e) assurance maladie et d'hospitalisation.

POUR FAIRE UNE DEMANDE D'EMPLOI

Chaque postulant pour un poste d'enseignement au Yukon doit:

a) avoir complété un minimum de deux années d'études dans une école ou une université reconnue. Cette période d'études doit comprendre au moins un an de formation pédagogique dans un institut de formation des enseignants reconnu.

b) détenir un certificat ou permis d'enseignement valide ou une lettre d'éligibilité émis par une province canadienne.

Les postulants intéressés doivent faire parvenir leur demande d'emploi au:

Teacher Recruitment Officer
Department of Education
Box 2703
Whitehorse, Y.T.
Y1A 2C6

Chaque demande d'emploi doit inclure une copie des documents suivants:

a) relevés de notes

b) certificat d'enseignement

WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY